



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

There were inspected 91 members of crews and 53 steerage passengers. Eighteen steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected. Their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 46, and of bedding 36. Manifests were viséed for 9,567 pieces of freight, amounting to 1,371 tons.

Emigrants were examined as follows:

Steamship *Nippon Maru*, for Honolulu, passed 14, recommended for rejection 14; and steamship *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco, passed 4, recommended for rejection 1.

The official returns of infectious diseases for the week show small-pox 4 cases and 1 death. It will be noticed that smallpox is reported for the first time since the disappearance of the epidemic last year. Three of these cases, however, are Hindus, members of the crew of a vessel recently visiting Kobe, while the fourth is a Japanese child.

Report from Nagasaki—Examination of emigrants.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, February 13:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Nippon Maru* recommended for rejection: For Honolulu, 2; for San Francisco, 1.

MEXICO.

Report from Mexico City—Yellow fever in vicinity of Merida.

The following is received from the acting president of the superior board of health of Mexico, under date of March 16:

During the week ended March 13, 1 case, 1 death, of yellow fever occurred at San Bernardo plantation 9 kilometers distant from Merida.

Reports from Coatzacoalcas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, March 11:

Week ended March 10: Two steamships were inspected and granted bills of health. No cases of quarantinable disease have been reported.

Summary of transactions of service, December 16, 1908–February 24, 1909, inclusive.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, March 6:

Week ended December 16, 1908: Two vessels inspected. December 23, 1908, one vessel inspected. December 30, 1908, three vessels inspected; January 6, 1909, two vessels inspected; January 13, one vessel inspected; January 20, two vessels inspected; January 27, five vessels inspected; February 3, transactions published in Public Health Reports, February 19, page 214; February 10, two vessels inspected; February 17, one vessel inspected; February 24, two vessels inspected.

No unfavorable sanitary conditions were reported for any of these vessels.